The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. III.] FRIDAY, 28TH OCTOBER, 1853. No. 96

The "Bombay Guardian"

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

(Payable in advance.)

Per Annum.....Rs. 15 | Per Quarter.....Rs. 4
Per Half Year.... „ 8 | Per Month..... „ 1 8

Single Copies, 8 annas.

ADVERTISING CHARGES.

UNDER 10 lines..... Rs. 3 | ABOVE 10 lines per line As. 4
Repetitions..... „ 1½ | Repetitions. do..... „ 2

Discount allowed to the Trade,—Contracts made for long periods.

Advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher.

☞ THE GUARDIAN *is printed* EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *the dawk Edition being despatched by that day's post.—The General and other orders which appear in the Government Gazette of Thursday morning are thus supplied to Subscribers one day sooner than they are by any of the other local Journals, the* Government Gazette *excepted.*

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 1ST MARCH 1854.

Touching on the Coast and at the Cape if inducement offer.

MESSRS GREEN'S fine A. I. Frigate-built Passenger Ship "VERNON," 1000 Tons, AUGUSTUS COSBY, Commander; has first rate accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be had on application to

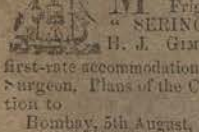
WALLACE & Co.

Bombay 24th October, 1853.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 15TH DECEMBER NEXT,

Calling at the Cape and Cochin, (and other Ports on the Coast, if inducement offer.)



MESSRS GREEN'S fine A. I. Frigate built Passenger Ship "SERINGAPATAM," 1000 Tons, H. J. GIMBLETT, Commander; has first-rate accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be had on application to WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 5th August, 1853.

Dental Surgery.

DR MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.

January, 1853.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE L. PERRY has been authorized to sign all Bills issued from this Office, and it is requested that all monies for this Establishment may be made payable to that gentleman.

Bombay Guardian Office,
28th January, 1853.

NOTICE.—IT IS REQUESTED that all sums due to the late MAJOR GEORGE FULLJAMES, 25th Regiment N. I., and Political Agent of the Rewa Kanta, and all claims against that Officer, may be transmitted without delay to the President of the Committee of Adjustment of the Estate, at Baroda.

HEALTH FOR INDIA!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF DISORDERED LIVER, WITH A VIOLENT COUGH AND GENERAL DERANGEMENT OF THE SYSTEM.

Copy of a Letter from Mr Treharne, Chemist, Carmarthen, dated September 19th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am happy to inform you that your far-famed Pills have effected another cure. Mrs. Eliza Davies, of Pontyberem, near Carmarthen, was for many years a great sufferer from a disordered state of the Liver, with all its attendant evils, as weakness of the stomach, bad digestion, loss of appetite, head ache and general debility, in addition to which she had a violent Cough, and occasionally severe fits of Ague. This complication of diseases so weakened her constitution that no hopes were entertained of her recovery, notwithstanding she had the best medical advice. At length a friend recommended her to try your Pills, which happily she did and by continuing their use for a short period, she has been perfectly restored to health.

(Signed) J. D. TREHARNE.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq., of India walk; Tobago, dated April 8th, 1852

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, DROPSY, and which, under God, was effected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skilfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy, and notwithstanding all I had undergone this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks.

(Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A LIVER COMPLAINT, ACCOMPANIED WITH A PALPITATION OF THE HEART, AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH THAT HAD DEFIED THE SKILL OF THE MOST EMINENT SURGEONS IN INDIA.

John Ward, of the 1st European Bengal Fusileers, in Cawnpore and afterwards at Lahore, suffered dreadfully from a Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, difficulty of Breathing, and an overflow of blood to the Chest, frequently to such a degree that he vomited great quantities. He had at different times hundreds of leeches on his left side and over the region of the heart, besides being cupped and bled by the surgeons of the regiment, who with other medical gentlemen of great eminence considered his case was hopeless and past all human aid; whilst lingering in this condition, and after being invalided from the regiment, he was advised to try Holloway's Pills, which he obtained from Messrs. Greenway's at Cawnpore, and Messrs. D. & J Fraser, at Lahore. The Extraordinary medicines have been the means of restoring him to perfect health. John Ward is a native of Rath Milton, County of Donegal, and holds a first rate certificate of character from his commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Burrell, of the 1st European Bengal Fusileers.

Dated September 24, 1852.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT, WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD-ACHES.

Extract of a Letter Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist of Clifton, near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852.

To professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, Indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Head-aches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial results at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected a great change for the better, that she continued them and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children particularly in cases of Measles and Scarlatina, having effected positive cures of those diseases with no other remedy.

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head ache	Weakness, from whatever cause
Indigestion	&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar London,) and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 4 Rupees each Box.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta Mr F. Nesserwanjee, Bombay,—Messrs Oakes Dalgairns and Co., Madras, Ashton, Richardson and Co., Do—Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Do—Thomas Payne and Sons, 7-8, Writer, Buildings, Calcutta; Mr. Cook, Dacca; Mr. Fell, Cuttack, Mr. Chapman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Hazarebaugh, Messrs. Thompson and Co., Monghyr F. Smyth and Co; Dinapoore; Tuttle and Charles, Benares Mr. Tiernan, Chunar; Baboo Bhugbutty Charn Chuckerbutty, Mirzapore; Bollard and Co., Allahabad Brandon and Co., Lucknow; Greenway Brothers, Cawnpoor; Mr. Pyle, Futty ghur; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut Noor Bux and Co., Delhi and Lahore; MacDonald and Co., Umballah; Mr. Coutes' Ferozepoor; Ruby Bux and Co., Loodiana and Jullundur Doab; Virjan and Co., Simlah; Mr. Greig, Mussoorie; Mr. Johnstone, Naines Tal; Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Cursetjee and Co., Saugor, Jubbulpoor, Kamptee and Secunderabad, Hulse and Nephew, Agra.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1¼d. For doc. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs 2s. 1¾d. For credit Bills.
ON CALCUTTA—at
60 days' sight,.....Rs. 99
30 days' sight,.....Rs. 99⅜
at sight,.....Rs. 99 : 13-16ths
ON MADRAS—at
30 days' sight..... 100¼ @ 100⅜
at sight..... 10 3
ON CHINA—at
60 days' sight, 100 $—Nominal.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay.....	Rs. 1,000	each, 40	per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation.....	„ 250	„ 94	per cent pm.
Commercial Bank.....	„ 500	„ 33	per cent prem. sales.
Agra Bank.....	„ 500	„ 45	per cent prem.
Bank of Madras.....	„ 1000	„ 1,0 0	23 per cent pm.
Apollo P. Com.....	„ 12,500	„ 12,000	19,000
Colaba P. Com.....	„		5,500
Colaba L. Com.....	„ 10,000	„	8,400
Bombay S. N. Com.....	„ 510	„ 400	58 per ct. disct.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com....	„	54-8-9	paid in Bombay, or £5 in England, 26 Rs. pm. each share sales.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent transfer loan ..	Rs. 107 @ 107¼	Siccas.
5 per cent loan 1825-26 ..	Rs. 109	per 100 Siccas.
5 per cent loan 1829-30 ..	Rs. 109	per 100 Siccas.
5 per cent loan 1841-42 ..	Rs. 103⅜ @ 103½	per 100 Coss.
4 per cent loan 1839-33 ..	Rs. 108¼	per 100 Siccas.
4 per cent loan 1835-36 ..	Rs. 102⅝	per 100 Co's.
4 per cent loan 1842-43 ..	Rs. 10 2	per 100 Co's.

PRICES OF BULLION. [Nominal.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 : 4 16ths @ 10 : 4 16ths	
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10 : 3 16ths	per £ nom.
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 230.....	per 100
Republican Dollars.....	Rs. 229.....	per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 217.....	per 100
Sycee Silver.....	Rs. 105	per 100 lbs.
Gold Leaf (range of quality)....	Rs. 17	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch for 97 touch.....	Rs. 16¼	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London...	£2-12 6d. at 2 15 0..... per ton.
To Liverpool	£2 15..... per ton.
To Calcutta..	Nominal..... per Rase.
To China....	Rs. 10 at 12..... per candy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 6 do.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 4 per cent.
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 6 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of Government Notes is 95 per cent., and on goods, *three fourths* the appraised value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bills may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Deposits payable on demand in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards....	2	per cent. per annum.
On do payable in one sum at 3 months' notice.....	3	do do
On do payable in one sum at 6 months' notice.....	4	do do

N. B.—No interest is allowed on Deposits under Rs 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000.

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills.....	3	per cent. per annum
On Private Bills.....	7	do do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper.....	6	do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c.....	7	do do

(Not exceeding 3 months.)

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 6 months' sight.....	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee
do at 3 do do	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
do at 2 do do	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
do at 1 do do	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
do & Scotland.. at 1 day's	do ..... 2s. 0¾d.	do.
On Ireland at 1 do	do	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....	1s. 11¾d.	

ARCHIVES MUMBAI

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* for sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at one *day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order*," and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Deposits above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 at the following rates, viz.

On deposits payable on demand ..... 2 p. ct. p. an

On deposits withdrawable on 3 months' notice for which non-transferable receipts will be granted..... 4 per cent

On deposits for 6 months certain in sums not less than Rs. 5,000—for which Bank Post Bills at 6 months' date including interest will be given ..... 4 per cent.

N. B.—No Cheques paid or Cash received under Rs 50. Notice for withdrawal of fixed deposits may be given when lodged with the Bank or at any subsequent period. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at 3 months or under..... 7 per cent

On do. above 3 do. and not exceeding 4 months..... 8 per cent.

N. B.—Rebate, on Bills taken up before maturity, allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities..... 6 per cent.

On other Securities..... 9 do

N. B.—Interest is charged on two-thirds of the extent of each Cash Credit granted, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight...	2s.	0 3/4	to Rupee
Do 3 do do ...	2s.	0 3/4	"
Do 2 do do ...	2s.	0 3/4	"
Do 30 days' sight.....	2s.	0 3/4	"
Do sight.....	2s.	0 3/4	"

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bills granted on Mail days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On purchase or sale of Government & other Securities..... ¼ per cent.

DIVIDENDS, &c. SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties not resident in India will be remittable to them in Bills on London, payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

SELECTIONS.

A STRAY SHEEP BROUGHT TO THE FOLD OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

IT were a great mistake to suppose that the duty of making known the gospel belonged to ministers alone, and that Christian laymen had nothing to do with the souls of others. The truth is far otherwise. Every one who names the name of Christ ought to be a burning and shining light, enlightened himself, and giving light to others: and he who, because uninfluenced himself, is without the power of exercising Christian influence on others, is guilty in a two-fold sense—as regards his own soul, which he is seeking to destroy, and the souls of others, to whom he might have been a blessing. "Ye are the salt of the earth: but if the salt have lost its savour, wherewith shall it be salted? It is henceforth good for nothing, but to be cast out, and to be trodden under foot of men."

We do not mean that every man is to become a preacher, leaving his proper calling; but we do mean that every one should be careful to have his "speech always with grace, seasoned with salt," and wise to improve those opportunities of doing good to others which in the way of daily intercourse are presented to him. There are times and occasions, moreover, when the Christian laymen, if God has given him the power so to do, may, with all propriety, preach the gospel. When for instance, he is in the midst of a heathen land, surrounded by multitudes of poor sinners, perishing "for lack of knowledge," and to speak of Christ to whom there are none, or very few—and, indeed, at all times, and in all places, where the gospel might be preached, and there are those who are willing to hear, and yet, unless a laymen does it, it cannot be done at all—it is his duty and privilege to make it known. The gospel is what man needs. All else can be done without, but this is indispensable.

And it is remarkable how God blesses faithful efforts of this kind, done in simplicity of spirit, and to the glory of His name. Of this we are enabled to present the following interesting proof:—

A Muhammadan, belonging to [illegible] tribes on the borders of the valley [illegible] out on his pilgrimage to Mecca. All false religions have their holy places, whether Romanism, or Muhammadanism, or the various shades of heathenism; and pilgrimages to these places are supposed to be specially meritorious, and available to the forgiveness of sins. The gracious Saviour has pointed [illegible] different mode of worship—"God is a Spirit; and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth." The Muhammadan looks to Mecca when he prays. The Christian looks to Christ by whom alone there is "access to the Father." The deluded follower of some false faith journeys to a distant shrine, and when he has reached it, after much painfulness and weariness, he is as far from God as he was before. The enlightened believer, remaining in his sphere of duty, wears his affections from earthly things, and seeking those which are above, confesses himself, in this sense, "a stranger and a pilgrim on the earth."

Happily for this poor wanderer, he was arrested on his way. He had reached as far as Peshawar, when, in the bazar of that town, he heard a European preaching to the people. He drew near and listened; his attention was gained. The European was speaking of Christ, the only Saviour, and inviting sinners to come to Him that they might be saved. The same Spirit who opened the heart of Lydia, "that she attended unto the things which were spoken of Paul," brought the word home to the heart of this man. He did not pursue his journey to Mecca: there was something else which now occupied his mind. He followed the European, an English officer, Col. W——, to his quarters. There he remained twenty days, inquiring and seeking. There was one thing, and one thing only, which could now satisfy him—to know more of Jesus. At the end of that time he desired to be baptized, and Col. W—— recommended him to go in search of a Missionary. Alas! Missionaries in that country are as few and far between as wells in the desert. He travelled the long journey from Peshawar, northward of the Punjab, along the course of the Indus, until at length he reached Karachi, near the mouth of that river. Six months he had been on his way. He had fallen sick, and had been robbed. But he found what he wanted, for at Karachi we have two Missionaries, and from them we have received the account of him which has been given. They say of him:—"He is such a simple, prayerful, zealous person—he loves and reads his Bible so much—not indeed so approves himself in every christian virtue—that he is a bright specimen of what the grace of God can effect. He has been so anxious to spread the truth, that he had actually shamed us to go out into the bazar and other places of Karachi. We had been awaiting, in our worldly wisdom, until we should be *perfect* in the Hindoostani and Sindu; but he, by his ardent entreaties, and by his example—for he went out himself—so stirred up our consciences that we dare remain quiet no longer." Truly "he that winneth souls is wise." Cannot you, reader, do something to commend Christian to His great attention to those around you?—*Christian Missionary Gleaner.*

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE, AND DONE IMMEDIATELY, FOR CHINA.—WHAT?

AN APPEAL TO THE PROTESTANTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOMS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

By Rev. J. Angell James.

WE live in an age of wonders, but the greatest of them all is this movement in China. It is, indeed, "the wonder of wonders." "The Chinese revolution," says the *Times* newspaper, "is, in all respects, the greatest revolution the world has yet seen." Such a testimony, by such a witness, in addition to all that has been said by others still more competent to give evidence, deserves and demands our profoundest attention, for it is as true as it is important. God is evidently coming forth from his place to do one of his greatest works in the earth, and, with a voice loud and awful as thunder, is summoning the Christian Church to do something worthy of Him, of itself, and of the events that have occurred. We must be stone deaf not to hear, and insensible even to death itself not to feel, the calls of God upon our devoted attention. The letters of Drs. Legge and Hobson, which have appeared in these columns, leave us no longer in ignorance or in doubt of the marvellous change which is coming over the Chinese Empire, not only politically, but morally considered. If anything more be necessary to complete the proof, that Christianity, however corrupted, has much to do with this great movement, it is a document which I have lately read, which is an autograph letter of one of the insurgent chiefs, given to Dr. Charles Taylor, when lately at Ching-Keang, which has been sent by Dr. Lockhart, our Medical Missionary at Shanghae, to Mrs. Lockhart, now residing in this neighbourhood, and of which the following is a translation:—

"To the fifth sovereign of the [illegible] Empire, communicates the following information to all his English brethren. On the first day of the 5th moon (June 5th) a brother belonging to your honourable nation, named Charles Taylor, [illegible] Ching-Keang, [illegible] individual is a fellow worshipper of God (Shang-te) he is, therefore, acknowledged as a brother: the books likewise which he has brought agree substantially with our own, so that it appears we follow one and the same road. Formerly, however, when a ship belonging to your honourable nation came hither (the *Hermes*) she was followed by a fleet of impish vessels belonging to the false Tartars: now also, when a boat from your honourable nation comes among us, the impish vessels of the Tartars again follow in its wake. Considering that your honourable nation is celebrated for its truth and fidelity, we, your younger brothers, do not harbour any suspicions. At present both Heaven and men favour our design, and this is just the time for setting up the Chinese and abolishing the Tartar rule. We suppose that you, gentlemen, are well acquainted with the signs of the times, so that we need not enlarge on that subject; but while we, on our part, do not prohibit commercial intercourse, we merely observe that since the two parties are now engaged in warfare, the going to and fro is accompanied with inconvenience; and, judging from the present aspect of affairs, we should deem it better to wait a few months, until we have thoroughly destroyed the Tartars, when, perhaps, the subjects of your honourable nation could go and come without being involved in the tricks of these false Tartars. Would it not in your estimation, also, be preferable? We take advantage of the opportunity to send you this communication for your intelligent inspection, and hope that every blessing may attend you. We also send a number of our own books which please to circulate among you."

From this interesting document, the facts are clearly and fully established, that the new faith of the insurgents is substantially Christian, as evinced by the acknowledgment of the writer, in his admission of the sameness of their religious books with ours,—that they, on this ground, recognise us as their brethren, and are, therefore, of course, prepared and ready to enter into fellowship with us, and to receive our books. Thus, everything proves, that the insurgent party, with all their adherents, are accessible to the influence of British Christians, and that "a wide and effectual door is now set open" to the entrance of Christianity into China. It is pre-eminently, beyond anything that has taken place in the history of modern missions, "the Lord's work, and is marvellous in our eyes." There is, in this movement, less of the hand of man, and more of the finger of God, than in anything that has recently occurred.

And now what is the duty of the church? What *can* we do? What *ought* we do? What in the name and by the help of the Lord *shall* we do to help on this great work? What does our Divine Lord expect from us? What will he approve, and bless if we do it? We have Missionaries, I know, of various denominations, which must be indefinitely multiplied and from various countries—able, devoted, long-tried men, who will do all they can, and who will feel a fresh stimulus to their work in these great events. But what are they among so many millions of the population? And into how limited a portion of the Chinese territory can they penetrate? They are divided into sections, and though they are held together in the unity of the Spirit and the bond of peace, they, like ourselves, from whom they go forth, are separate in action. Is there nothing to be done at this juncture by the union and co-operation of all at home and all abroad, for the conversion of China to the pure faith of the Gospel of Christ? I say, for the pure faith of the Gospel of Christ. For it is evident, that, though the new faith of his body comprehends the *elements* of Christianity, it is for want of the New Testament, in an imperfect and corrupted form. What they want is, the *Christian* Scriptures. They know more of the Old Testament than the New. Protestants, now give your serious attention to what follows.

I have lately received a letter from that active and devoted friend of Christian enterprise, Thomas Thompson, Esq., of Pound-ford-park, containing the noble proposal *to raise a fund immediately for printing and circulating in China* A MILLION COPIES OF THE CHINESE NEW TESTAMENT, *and earnestly soliciting us to lay the subject before the public, through the medium of the Press, and to call out the Sunday-school teachers and scholars to do the work.* The project of circulating a million copies of the New Testament is itself a vast idea. Is it practicable? Easily. Is it worth the effort, the pains, and the cost? Transcending all we can calculate. Shall it be done? Will not voices as numerous, though far more intelligent, as those which, in the eleventh century, under the preaching of Peter the Hermit, shook the [illegible] raised the thundering shout, "*God wills it*," again say, "*God wills it.*" What might not a million copies of the New Testament, poured into China at such a time as this, accomplish for the cause of Christianity, in correcting the false views of the insurgent leaders of the nature of our religion, and in circulating a pure Christianity

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 28 February, 2020

among their followers? Unhappily, Christianity is now presented mixed up with fables, and associated with fanaticism, war, and massacre. It is infinitely important that we should lose no time in presenting it pure and uncorrupted in its own inspired records.

Mr. Thompson proposed that this work should be done by the Sunday-schools and their teachers. In my reply to him I suggested, that while they need not be excluded, the work should be done by the whole Christian public, and would afford a beautiful, glorious, and useful, object of Christian union and co-operation. To this, in a subsequent letter, he entirely assents. Suppose, for instance, that a public meeting was called in Exeter-hall expressly for this object, which should combine the various denominations in this plan, to give a million copies of the New Testament to China. What a blessed spectacle of confederated zeal. Here is Christian *union* for *action* —action of the most momentous character, and which implies, and requires no compromise of principle in any one. What is this but a smaller temporary Bible Society for China, created for the occasion? having at once the form, features, spirit, and object of the greater and permanent one. And, if it were thought more desirable, let this effort be made in connexion with, and under the direction of, the British and Foreign Bible Society of which it may itself be a kind of affiliated branch.

It will be seen by calculation, that, as a Chinese New Testament can now be printed and sold for four pence,—*mirabile dictu!*—the million copies will require, all expenses included, about 17,000*l*. Such a sum, for one object, seems large; ah, but *what* an object! Was such a sum ever yet expended upon the Bible, with such a prospect of immense results? Were the friends of the Bible ever yet invited to such an effort?

It would facilitate the raising of the requisite means, if, instead of taking down the individual subscriptions in the usual *money*-form, in pounds, shillings, and pence, they were entered in the *numeral* one, of so many copies. My friend, Mr. Thompson, has commenced the subscription list himself, by promising to give 1,000 copies; and I shall be most happy to give 500. There is something in this mode of contribution that more powerfully interests the imagination. A poor man, for example, entering his name for only a *single* copy, is better pleased with the idea of giving a copy of the New Testament to an inhabitant of China, than giving fourpence to a common fund for that purpose. We know, of course, it amounts to the same result; but we are influenced by the forms, as well as essences of things; and giving sixty copies of the Scriptures to sixty Chinamen, sounds in the ear pleasanter than giving a pound to a fund for purchasing a million copies. It brings out more forcibly the value and importance of individual effort.

As regards the distribution in China, this might be entrusted to a Committee, formed of the Missionaries of all denominations in that Empire. How would it delight these holy men, and strengthen their hands in their great and noble enterprise, to be the almoners of such a gift to the nation for whose conversion they are labouring!—*British Banner, September* 14.

ROMISH CLAIMS.

THE recent discussion in the Commons on the "amended" Maltese Criminal Code furnishes a very apt and characteristic illustration of the domineering and intolerant spirit of the Romish Church whenever and wherever circumstances seem to favour or admit her pretensions. Give the Romanist priests only as much as an inch, and they will, in common parlance, speedily appropriate an ell. The proposed law is a case in point pregnant with instruction. It is perfectly true that since 1815 the free exercise of the Roman Catholic creed has been secured to the population of Malta by an express pledge of the Crown, and certainly no party in this country has ever sought to alter or weaken the force of that guarantee. The "amended" code, however, goes a great way beyond the simple confirmation of these privileges; it is nothing less than an attempt to compel the Protestant [illegible] to succumb, and cutwardly, at [illegible] and [illegible] There would be cause enough for suspicion if these were the only remarkable features in the amended code which Government submitted to Parliament. By this new plan of designating or alluding to the Protestant Churches as it has been remarked, "it is now assumed that the Romish is the only Established and recognised Church, that the Church of England is a form of Dissent, and that if the Queen of England should visit this part of her dominions her Majesty would, in her own territory, appear as a Dissenter—thanks to the priests of Malta, or whoever has instructed them; and thanks to Lord John Russell, who was going to allow this Jesuitical trick to pass unnoticed, but for the courage of the Hon. Member for Perth." A further innovation, for the purpose of giving a dominant position to Popery is the claim for exclusive sacredness preferred in favour of its rites and ceremonies. In the new code these rites and ceremonies alone have sacredness attributed to them; whereas, in the former code of 1827, the rites of all were held "sacred" in the eye of the law. A studied humiliation of the Protestant faith is not to be tolerated in any dependency of the British Crown; and when we come to reflect that this "amended code" applies to a dependency where there are always thousands of soldiers and sailors, as well as numerous officials and other British residents, we shall find cause for astonishment and indignation at its acceptance in any shape or degree by British statesmen.

The contrast between the old and new laws will be understood when we explain that in the code of 1827, penalties of hard labour were awarded to whomsoever should disturb the worship of either Roman Catholics or Protestants. In that there was the principle of equality, of fair and even-handed justice. But this was not agreeable to the wishes of the authors of the "amended" code. So they thrust out the Protestant Church altogether; designated, for the first time, their own Church, the Roman Catholic, as the "Roman Catholic Apostolic Church," and thus by the plainest inference declared that even the religion of the Sovereign and the State should only be regarded as dissent. This the Ministers of the Crown submitted to; and if it had not been for the vigilance of Mr. Kinnaird, who detected and exposed the fact, the insult and wrong would, we fear, have been perpetrated. And when we come to the penalties applying to insults to the Roman Catholic worship, and [illegible] on the private houses of the priests, we find [illegible] term "blasphemy" is applied to persons [illegible] against the Virgin Mary, or the Saints. [illegible] to know what the Roman Catholic saints a[illegible] their name is legion. The trap is wide enough [illegible] are every man who is not on his guard resolven[illegible] ntain a dead silence on religious topics. Ther[illegible] imprisonment is awarded t[illegible] the Eucharist, to which migh[illegible] finement for a period of six[illegible] be increased in one degree, [illegible] aggravation of punishment wh[illegible] by prison regulations. A more [illegible] strous law was never propose[illegible] clause we shall quote at length[illegible] "Whosoever during the perfo[illegible] functions or ceremonies of the C[illegible] the Roman Catholic Apostolic [illegible] te ance and protection of which [illegible] tion was secured by law, and [illegible] British Crown, shall disturb the s[illegible] or with intent to profane, whether [illegible] places appointed for public worship, [illegible] with imprisonment from seven mon[illegible] This is the fiftieth article.

Now, we may well ask, what is [illegible] more utterly absurd and barbarous [illegible] either a two years' or a seven months' [illegible] on any one whom the "justice" of Ma[illegible] pose had an "intent" to profane the R[illegible] ceremonies? Who shall define what is [illegible] Or, who shall say what [illegible] "violence?" The wor[illegible] execrable Tusca[illegible] disgraceful t[illegible] —had [illegible] M[illegible]

not be safe in proceeding to the burial-place; while, on the other hand, a Roman Catholic procession of the host would not only be protected by the law, but every person who met it would be obliged to pay it respect, or even obeisance; for their failure to do so might be construed into an insult. Mr. Kinnaird said, that "if he were at Malta, and a Roman Catholic procession were to go by, he candidly confessed he should not take off his hat, nor should he kneel, but under this law he should be liable to imprisonment though he was a British subject. This was contrary to the whole spirit of British law. Assuredly so. Why such a law should appear in a different light to the members of the present Government, we do not venture to explain —only we feel that Messrs More O'Ferrall, Keogh, Monsell, and other Irish subordinates must regard it with special favour and satisfaction. The House of Commons, however, has given the Government reason to know what its sentiments are; and, most assuredly, if the "amended" code be not further amended by the excision of all the articles we have referred to as insulting and offensive, and the restoration of the law to its former impartial state, Government will incur a fearful responsibility, for which the country will not fail to call them to a strict account. As it is, the whole matter has already made a deep impression on the Protestant community, and added another proof of the necessity of attaching watchfulness to detect, expose, and resist the aggressive and insidious manœuvres of the Romanists against our National Churches, and the Protestant faith of the country.—*Edinburgh Evening Post & Scottish Record, Aug.* 24.

BOMBAY LOCAL.

REMARRIAGE OF HINDOO WIDOWS.

PURSUANT to notice a meeting of the Hindoo Community was held at the General Assembly's Institution, at half past three o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday last, to take into consideration the advisability of introducing the custom of the re-marriage of Hindoo widows. Upwards of five hundred Hindoos, including Brahmins, Shenvees, Sonars, Banyans, &c., were present on the occasion. It was expected that Gungadhur Appa Shastry would preside over the meeting as he expressed [illegible] doing so, but he was not [illegible] therefore, the chair was [illegible] of the Meeting, not [illegible] Shasters, and [illegible] that they [illegible] presided, [illegible]

Mr Mudun Shree Cristna informed this individual that he had no cause to be angry if he differed in opinion with others, that about fifty years ago re-marriage was practised among the Sonars, and they, through their own ignorance and folly, put a stop to it. This rousing the ire of a Sonar named Bhaskur Bhawod, he at once denounced as fools all who said such a thing, and stoutly maintained that re-marriage never existed at any time in his caste. The succeeding speakers all indulged in so much abuse, that we do not consider it expedient to repeat what they said. It was eventually resolved to call another meeting, to be held at a Hindoo temple, where all Shastrees would be free to attend. The meeting broke up at five o'clock.—*Bombay Times, October* 25.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

Via Marseilles, and Southampton.

The OVERLAND MAIL, *via* Marseilles and *via* Southampton, per H. C. Steamer *Acbar*, will be closed on FRIDAY the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. *precisely.*

An AFTER-PACKET will be kept open, for Bearing Letters only, until 3 o'clock P. M., on the usual terms.

Bombay, General Post Office, 28*th September* 1853.

W. BLOWERS,
Deputy Post Master General.

The
Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1853.

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past* 6 *o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at* 7 *o'clock*

On *the* FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY ... OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE ... *in the evening: the* CHURCH MIS... *ary Prayer Meeting at the* ... TRINITY CHAPEL, *at* 7 ... OF SCOTLAND'S *Mis*... *o'clock a. m.*

...Mail.

EDUCATION IN IN... singularly interesting document li... ore us—a Memorial of the Church M... ary Society, to the Earl of Aberdeen, in... ence to the renewal ...pany's Charter. It ...ie months of March, ...he three great religious ...th the Church of Eng... for the purpose of con... ...res were desirable, in ... to promote the interests ... One of the points ...cessity of increased and ...—and in connexion with ...agreed to ask *that any re... which prevents the admission ...ures into Schools or Colleges ...vernment, should be discon...* ...st issuing, like this one, from ...societies, comes as near to a ...hole Church of England, in ...pacity, as any thing well can; ...n utterance will exert a wide ...duence, we cannot doubt. ... united action, the three ... to urge their views ... Church Mis... ...ts of a ...

now is to restrain the zeal of the good Mussulmans, and prevent them from rushing into war whether the Sultan will or not. Four English and French ships of war have been summoned to Constantinople to defend the Turkish peace party and English and French residents against these fanatics. The present state of the case then seems to be that the Sultan will acquiesce, Russian policy will triumph, the Czar keep his troops in two principalities, and withdraw them next spring, if he does not find some excuse before that of still maintaining his position,—a point in reference to which the fertile genuis of Nesselrode is not likely to fail him. However, the least spark may yet set fire to the train; and a war between the two parties on the Danube may be even now waging.

The Queen had gone to Balmoral after returning from Ireland, where she had pleased all except the Ultramontanists, who were enraged at the non-reception of the Catholic Bishops with all their illegal titles.

In France a famine was eminent, and the Emperor was purchasing large supplies of corn abroad, and keeping down by authority the price of bread. The aiding in a war against Russia then was wholly out of the question.

Cholera had begun again its ravages in England, and found a hot bed for itself in the crowded and dirty lanes of Newcastle-on-Tyne, unaffected still by any sanitory regulations.

New Orleans in North America was almost depopulated, according to last accounts, by the yellow fever.

The only important news relative to our Presidency is, that the carriage of the Mail between Bombay and Aden is to be put up to public competition, and no longer left to the Government steamers. Our New Governor, Lord Elphinstone, will probably inaugurate this new state of affairs.

But in an Appendix these numbers are altered, on later and better authority, to

Government Pupils.....	22,207
Missionary do.	113,850

That is to say, Government education is one-fifth of Missionary education in all India. In Western India the proportion is higher, as some Missions on this side are mainly, or almost exclusively, evangelistic (to use, though with apology for the abuse, that word as opposed to *educational*.)

The Memorial admits that "a very superior secular education" is given by Government Colleges; but contends that "the moral results have been most unsatisfactory, although some favourable exceptions may be produced to the contrary." The Memorial submits that "the obvious remedy would either be to introduce Christian teaching into public seminaries; or, if this be deemed expedient, to assist, by pecuniary support, those schools which supply the deficiency of the Government system."—It will be remembered that Sir Henry Pottinger, at Madras, is in favour of the latter scheme.

Our English friends have appended to their Memorial a memorandum on Indian education by Dr. Duff. The Doctor says: that for several years past he has entertained the persuasion that the *principle* on which the British Government at home distributes its funds is the best for India. We suspect many minds converge to this as the best practical solution of the Indian educational problem. That the present Government system is too radically defective to be upheld—far less extended—is, so far as we can see, the all but universal feeling at home.

Appended to the Memorial appears the testimony of the late Professor Henderson of Bombay, on Government education and its results.

LAST week there appeared in the columns of the *Bombay Times* some re-printed letters of Bayard Taylor, an American traveler and an interesting writer, who has lately been traveling in the North of India. Reading his descriptions of Agra, we could not but be struck with the contrast between his mode of viewing the monumental wonders of that locality, and that of Mrs. MacKenzie, in her book called "Life in the Mission, Camp and Zenana," a copy of which had just then been kindly lent us by a friend. We beg leave to make an extract from each; and we think our readers will agree with us in decidedly preferring the opinions of the lady.* Mr. Taylor says:—

"The Motee Musjeed can be compared to no other edifice that I have ever seen. To my eye it is absolutely perfect. While its architecture is the purest Saracenic, which some suppose cannot exist without ornament, it has the severe simplicity of Doric art. It has, in fact, nothing which can properly be termed ornament. It is a sanctuary so pure and stainless, revealing so exalted a spirit of worship, that I felt humbled, as a Christian, to think that our noble religion has never inspired its architects to surpass the temple to God and Mahomet."

Mrs. M. says:—

"I do not think an unprejudiced person could, after visiting the Taj, attach any value to the kind of religious feeling which is produced by external objects affecting the senses. Here a Muhammadan building excites in the highest degree those ... of rapture which, by a natural ... spurious poetic ...

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

How would a woman value that love, or a friend that friendship, which owed its origin and depended for its existence on the magnificence of an apartment, or the beauty of the scenery in which they dwell? How can we imagine then that this spurious kind of devotion is acceptable to Him who searcheth the heart, and who sees that it exists so often in souls alienated from Him?"

The following, among other expressions occurring in Mr. Taylor's agreeable and clever letters, indicates to our mind a not very just appreciation of 'our noble religion,' as he is pleased to call it. He says:—

"Whether Missions in general repay the vast pecuniary expense and sacrifice of life and talent which they exact, is a question concerning which I have strong doubts."

What is this vast pecuniary expense? Compute it, compute the sums expended upon all the Protestant Missions of the North Western Provinces, and see whether they at all approximate to the enormous expenditure of money involved in the erection of those palaces and tombs that elicit the unqualified admiration of our Transatlantic friend. It seems to us that a just perception of the true nobleness of Christianity would have caused him to look with not inferior admiration upon its monuments and trophies existing, even at Agra, in the regenerated natures of men and women that were once worshipping the work of their own hands, or expecting Paradise through the influence of a sinful Arabian. 'What shall a man not give in exchange for his own soul?' What shall a man not give, how much of talent and how much of life shall a man not sacrifice in the endeavor (no hopeless endeavour,) to give unto his brother the knowledge of a holy God and an all-sufficient Redeemer? In all the glory, luxury and magnificence of Shah Jehan or of Akbar, what was there so interesting to the eye of one who has learnt of the Father, as the circumstance mentioned by Mrs. MacKenzie, that a venerable Mussalman convert was for many years, and until his death, pastor of a native Christian church in Agra. Such shall be polished stones in the New Jerusalem which cometh down from God out of heaven, in the day when moral architecture shall be seen to be as far before material architecture in dignity and beauty as it is superior to it in indestructibility. Carnak totters; the pyramids crumble; but the word of God in the renewed soul of man, endureth for ever.

ARRIVAL
OF THE
OVERLAND MAIL
OF THE 24TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Hon'ble Company's Steamer *Auckland*, Captain McDonald, with the Mails from England of the 24th September, arrived on Sunday morning. The *Auckland* left Aden at 6 P. M. on the 13th instant.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Erskine; Mrs. Treasure; Mr. C. J. Erskine, Bombay Civil Service; Lieut. Gill, 10th Hussars; Mr. Galland; Mr. Norris; Mr. Kennedy; Mr. Taylor; Mr. Jacob; Mr. Galway; Mr. Shepherd; Mr. Carey; Mr. Tuecke; Lieut. Smith, H. M. 22nd Regiment; Mr. Goodfellow, Cadet, Engineers; Mr. Mayne, Cadet, Bombay Cavalry; Futtay Ally Motabhoy, 2nd Class, and one Native female servant.

GOVERNMENT PASSENGERS.

Mr Handley, Midshipman I. N., and two Marines from H. C. Sloop *Elphinstone*; Lieutenant Taylor; Lieutenant and Mrs DeVitre; Assistant Surgeon McKenzie; 130 Non-Commissioned Rank and File, 8 Women, 8 children, 5 Public followers, 19 Private ditto, 1st Bombay Regiment of Fusiliers; 3 Public followers, 16th Madras N. I.; 2 ditto Commissarint Department; 1 ditto ditto and wife, Ordnance Department.

The H. C. Steam Vessel *Victoria*, from Bombay 28th ultimo, arrived at Aden at 2h. 30m. P. M. of the 8th instant, and started for Suez at 6h. A. M. the following day. The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Madras* arrived from Calcutta on the 9th, and started for Suez at 1h. 30m. A. M. of the 10th.

LEFT LYING IN ADEN BACK BAY.

H. C. Sloop *Elphinstone*, P. and O. Company's Steamer *Hindustan*, English Brig *Milman*, French Schooner *Syed Kulim*.

At 8h. 15m. A. M. on the 14th instant the *Auckland* passed the British Ship *Indian Ocean* from Aden bound to Bombay.

Sighted the *Semiramis* on the 18th.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Court of Directors has intimated to the President of the Board of Control their wish that the conveyance of the Mails between Bombay and Suez may be offered to public competition.

The Turkish question is still pending, Russia having rejected the modifications proposed by the Porte on the Vienna note. War does not at present appear probable. The Combined fleets have been ordered to despatch two Ships each to Constantinople for the protection of the French and English residents.

Lord Elphinstone has been appointed Governor of Bombay, and the late Mr. Thomason had also been nominated Governor of Madras.

At a Court held on the 21st ultimo, Frederick James Haliday, Esq., was appointed provisional Member of the Council of India.

The Cholera has broken out in different parts of England with considerable virulence the deaths at Newcastle-on-Tyne in one day, having been 190.

It was known at Malta on the 1st instant that two ships from each squadron had arrived in the Bosphorus, and on the 3rd instant, it was stated in Alexandria, that the answer of the Turkish Government to the propositions of the Ambassadors was to be given on that day, and was likely to be the acceptance of the Vienna note without modification.

The latest arrivals from India are as follows:—

CHINA	July 23
CALCUTTA	Aug. 6
MADRAS	„ 12
CEYLON	„ 17
BOMBAY	July 30

COTTON.—The market continues very dull, and there is great difficulty to effect sales; prices again easier, particularly the lower qualities, which have declined about ¼d. per lb. Sales of cotton wool from 16th inst. to the 22d inst. inclusive:—400 bales Surat. at 3d. to 4⅜d. ord. to good fair; 600 Madras, at 3½d. to 3¼d. mid. to fair Western, and at 3⅝d. to 4½d. mid. to good fair Tinnevelly; 200 Bengal, at 3d. to 3¼d. ord. to mid. fair.

EXCHANGE.—East India Company's Bills on India at 60 days' sight as follows:—

Calcutta	2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Madras	2s. 0½d. „
Bombay	2s. 1d. „

Amount of Bills drawn by the East India Company from the 8th to the 23rd Sept.:—

Bengal	£35,616 19 1
Madras	16,284 5 5
Bombay	620 16 8
	£52,622 1 2

Total Drafts from May 7 to 23rd Sept. 1853 ..... £2,524,554 8 2

(East India Company's official year commencing 1st May.)

The sum required by the Court of Directors in England from 1st May 1853 to 30th April 1854, is £3,500,000, which they expected to realise by sale of their Bills on India.

THE following are the items of latest News from the *Triester Zeitung* of the 26th September.

According to a letter received from Vienna, the Emperor of Russia, accompanied by our Monarch and the Prince of Prussia, will start from Olmutz on a visit to Vienna.

Major Titus Kargar has been created a knight of the order of St. Stephen, in consideration of the activity and circumspection he displayed in finding the Hungarian Crown.

With reference to the finding of the Hungarian crown, a communication to be relied upon has been sent to the *Soldatenfrenned* (Military Journal) according to which explanations were received by Lieut. General Kempen (as it appears sent by the ex-minister Szemere) from Paris dated 28th ultimo, which led to the discovery of the place where the crown was hid.

According to intelligence from Constantinople of the 15th instant, the Ulemas had, in consequence of the representations made to them by the Scheich Ul-Islam, repented of the steps they had taken with the Sultan. The procession of the Beiram went off with the usual pomp, and all was quiet in Constantinople.

THE CHRISTIANS AND THE HERO.—Most persons will concede that every Christian is not a hero, and every hero not a Christian, and yet that there are also Christian heroes. Hero worship is the fashion of our day, and it has been the fashion in most days, and prevailed in most places. There is a natural feeling in the human mind leading it to reverence greatness, and fall down and worship great men. Great men in early ages were all sons of gods, or demons, according as the greatness was combined with what was useful or hurtful to mankind, or to the particular party to which the author of the legend belonged. In civilized Christian communities we have changed the names but kept to the things. Our Foxes and Pitts, the great leaders of our parties, are as much idolized by their respective political clubs, as were Cadmus and Hercules among the Greeks. And the opinions of Calvin, and Luther, and Knox, are scarcely less reverenced by Protestants than those of Jerome, and Ambrose, and Augustine in the Romish church. Men are gregarious and congregate in flocks. They know they need shepherds, and when they have chosen them they usually leave to them the trouble of thinking, and quietly go where they lead them or drive them. Now and then when the shepherd, consulting too much his own ease, leaves them on old barren pastures, and among muddy pools, they rebel, and run off to richer pastures and purer streams, but they require new pastors to whom they again tamely submit, while they are dealt with reasonably. It is a part of the Divine plan for the government of the world, that all men have not equal intellectual powers. If they had there could be no rational dependence of the many upon the few, and no such thing as political societies. Although Oxienstiern, the celebrated Swedish statesmen, sent his son to an assembly of the chief politicians in Europe, to see by how little wisdom the world was governed, it is still true that the wisdom of the governors, little as it is, is greater on an average than that of the governed, and when it ceases to be so, the mayor of the palace becomes king or the Prime Minister exercises the chief authority in directing the affairs of the State.

We have been led into these reflections by an

article in the July number of the *Westminster Review*, of which John Knox is the hero. The principles of that Review are generally considered to be of a kind the farthest possible from those of the Scottish Reformer, and were he now alive we may suppose that it would meet with his sternest condemnation. But extremes sometimes meet. John Knox was not only a Christian, but a hero, and the *Westminster Review*, the great organ of hero worship, finds for the hero of the Scottish Reformation a place in its gallery of Paintings. The portrait is well and faithfully drawn, as a picture it is perfect, still it is but a picture. It wants the animating principle, that filled the bosom of John Knox. It does justice to him as a man, but it does not, and cannot, reveal the inward Christian principle by which he was actuated. In explaining the triumph of Protestantism in Scotland, the Reviewer says :—"In their language we should say God fought for them ; in our own, that the laws by which he governs the world would have their way." The whole difference lies in this. John Knox believed that God wrought in him and for him, in a way above nature, the Reviewer that all happened according to nature. The Christian believes in a dispensation that is superior to nature, interwoven indeed so closely with it, that the two are like waft and woof of the same fabric, and form one whole, though the threads run in different directions. John Knox was formed for being a hero : he had a great soul, a warm heart, a clear intellect, and undaunted courage. It was not nature however, but grace that made him a Christian hero. It was that which directed all his energies, so as to make them subserve the high purpose of rooting out a debasing idolatry, and corrupt priesthood from his native land, and planting the gospel in Scotland in a purity and with an energy that had never been there before experienced.

The Reviewer warmly approves of Knox's law by which the Mass was condemned as idolatrous, and the exercise of the Romish religion forbidden in Scotland, and yet he approves now of universal toleration in religion. Let us see how he defends his hero, and maintains his principle. "In England the Mass was forbidden because it was identified with civil disaffection. In Scotland it was forbidden because it was supposed to be forbidden by God ; the Bible was positive and peremptory ; and the Bible was accepted *bona fide* as the guide of life. The fact is, toleration in its modern sense is a phenomenon of modern growth, and the result of a condition of things of very recent existence. We have no toleration for what is evil ; God forbid that we should. But as we look around among the sects into which we are divided, and see that good and evil are very equally distributed among us, we learn to speak of our speculative differences no longer as matters of conscience, but merely as differences of opinion, which do not touch conscience at all. We experience as matter of fact, that the holding of this or that opinion is no obstacle to an adequate discharge of public and private duty ; that a man may be a Catholic, a Protestant, a Socinian, or a Jew, and yet be an honest man and good citizen ; and we cannot permit the persecution of speculations, of which moral evil is not a visible result. This is what we mean by toleration ; and three centuries ago it did not exist, because the reason of it did not exist. In England a Catholic *could not be* a good citizen ; in Scotland he *was* not an honest man."

We fear this defence of toleration will be little acceptable to any who defend it, and what is more we require proof that if a Catholic could not be a good citizen in the reign of Elizabeth, he can be one in the reign of Queen Victoria. We have had abundant proof that the spirit of the Romish system is unchanged, and if the adherents of the Papacy really believe what they say, it is their duty to rekindle the fires of Smithfield to-morrow if they can. If God has really given us an infallible director, and put us all under his absolute authority, and if Protestantism be damnable heresy, that infallible director must use his utmost power to extinguish that which is ruinous to the bodies and souls of men ; better that a hopelessly diseased member should be cut off, than the whole body become infected. Grant a Roman Catholic his premises, and persecution becomes an imperative duty. It was the same with Knox, his premises were that the Mass is idolatry, that the rulers of the Scottish nation had come in the place of the rulers of the Jewish nation, a position which had been maintained in all Christendom from the time of Constantine, and had never been questioned ; it followed therefore that these idolators must either be converted, banished or put to death. The case was the same with Socinians, Deists, Atheists, and all who denied the great principles of religion. All parties looked on Christendom as a Theocracy, in which Christian princes held the same place as the Jewish Kings of old, and were under the same religious obligations. To find the principles of toleration we must go to the Christian apologists of the first centuries—the heathen apologists of the times of Constantine and Theodosius, or to the dissenting communities of more recent times. Indeed the word toleration itself implies that the tolerated system is evil, and that it is only borne with because it cannot be helped. We tolerate Atheists and Idolators, not that we love their systems, but because we cannot change their opinions.

The only true ground of what is called toleration in the Christian Church is that the Christian wields but one sword, and that a spiritual one, the Word of God ; but how far the Magistrate may interfere in the regulating of what is external in religious rites is a question which is not likely to be resolved till it be done by the advent of the Lord himself. The majority of Protestants, though not desirous of carrying out the principle far, still wish for restraint in matters of religion. It is but a minority who are willing to concede unfettered universal liberty of conscience.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—OCTOBER 21.

—— Rev. Dr. Peck and Rev. Mr. Granger, Baptist deputation from America have returned to Calcutta, from their visit to the churches in Maulmain and Burmah.

—— The Calcutta Tract and Book Society, in a recent appeal say :—It has been estimated that 40,000 copies of works annually leave the native presses in Calcutta alone ; the majority of which are full of the legends of Hinduism, while many are especially designed to foster the most loathsome lusts which pollute mankind ; and these are dispersed throughout the cities and villages of the land by more than one hundred hawkers.

—— The Rev. H. D. Hubbard and the Rev. W. Keene are on their way to join the Church Missionary Society's Mission in the Punjaub. The same Society is about to commence operations at Jubbulpore, and the Rev. Mr. Rebsch, formerly at Meerut, is on his way to the first mentioned place. In the same ship with him and Mrs. R (the *Monarch*) are two Moravian Missionaries, who proposed to form a Missionary settlement in Thibet, now far from Kooger.

—— A correspondent of the *Madras Christian Herald* says :—"It is a lamentable and disgraceful fact that many Europeans assist by large donations of money the celebration of the *Moharrum* and *Dusserah* festivals among the troops, and countenance the proceedings by their presence and by the presence of their families !—This practice is, I rejoice to say, to a great extent among the things that have gone by." It was, not many years ago, a general practice for an Officer Commanding a Native Corps to give say Rs. 100, and the other Officers smaller sums, towards the expenses of each of these festivals. At the *Dusserah* to open their Barracks that the arms of the Regiment might be consecrated, by the pronouncing of *mantrums*, sprinkling them with holy water, powdered sandal wood &c., and to give their own swords for such purposes."

—— The following is extracted from an article in the same, and is interesting and valuable as a bird's eye view of Southern India in its relations to Christianity :—" A Christian traveller starting from Trivandrum, the capital of Travancore, and directing his steps Southward to Cape Comorin, would be cheered by finding among the Tamulians of South Travancore many a Christian village, and a Christian congregation. There are, we believe, 17 000 who are at least enquirers after Christianity connected with the Nagercoil Mission of the London Missionary Society. Crossing the border and entering the Tinnevelly Collectorate he would find himself in the centre of the largest body of Native Christians that is to be met with in all India. About 15,000 baptized converts in connection with the Church Missionary Society, and 7,000 in connection with the Gospel Propagation Society are distributed in various villages, east, west, north, and south of the Palamcotta station; and were he to time his peregrinations so as to reach this favoured Mission at the season of the year when the Missionaries meet for mutual intercourse he would rejoice to see the spirit of brotherly affection with which the Missionaries of the two Societies can mingle together, and the general unanimity that pervades the whole. Leaving Tinnevelly and crossing into the Madura Collectorate he comes upon the third link of the Tamil Mission chain, and finds himself where our brethren from the far west have been zealously labouring for many years, prosecuting their evangelistic, pastoral and educational labours. It is a subject for ardent thanksgiving that God has given them more than 4000 souls. But here he looks westward and asks what is being done for the benefit of the million Tamulians who occupy the collectorate of Combatoor ? The sad answer he receives is, There is one station, and one Missionary (with his assistants) at the town of Coimbatoor itself. But is there no attempt to connect that mission with the chain of Missions which he is now exploring ? There is one such attempt. It is made by the S. P. G. Society. It is an out-station from Dindigul among the Palney Hills, situated midway between that and Coimbatoor. It is purely evangelistic in its character. Its Missionary has with his wife been living "for more than two years in a mud hut." (Rep. p. 14.) It has received a special blessing from God. It can already number among the converts from the Hill people 274 persons, of whom 43 are communicants. It is a "constantly increasing congregation." Let us thank God and take courage. Returning to Madura the traveller proceeds northward and crossing into the Tanjore collectorate, reaches the 4th link of the Mission chain. This is formed partly by the Mission of the Leipsic Lutheran Society and partly by that of the S. P. G. Here is the most numerous circle of Mission, though not the largest number of converts. In connection with the latter of these two Societies there are about 4000 baptized persons. The Mission contains also an efficient Seminary with 50 Students, at the Station of Vedumpoorum. The 5th link of the chain is formed by the Society, 2 stations in the Trichinopoly collectorate, in connection with which there are about 1700 baptized persons. Now that this is the last link. Between this and Madras a distance of 200 miles the Christian's eye can see nothing but a wide and arid waste. Yet is it a *peopled* waste, peopled by immortal beings, "for whom Christ died" ; peopled by a gentle race willing to listen to a gentle voice."

—— The *Bombay Times* says :—"The following valuable item of information is taken from a recent number of the *Delhi Advertiser*, and seems worthy of the attention of the Medical Profession, who, together with all philanthropists cannot but ardently hope, that the experiments set on foot in Calcutta may be perfectly successful :—" Dr. Monat has tried in the Medical College Hospital, the properties of a medicine, which was said to have been efficacious in the cure of Leprosy ; and has most wonderfully succeeded. There was one particular case, in which a Frenchman was at death's door from the horrible malady,—and he left the institution without a spot in his skin. So remarkable was the result that he has sent round to China (the vilest country on the earth for the varieties and dreadful forms in which the disease appears) to have it still further tested. The medicine is obtained from the nut of a tree called the *Chool Moogra*, a native of this country as I am told,—it is a small nut about the size of the Nux vomica nut—from which an oil is extracted, to be rubbed over the surface affected, while a pill is likewise prepared from it, administered internally."—31 deaths by leprosy occurred in Bombay last year.

—— The steamer *Achilles*, with the China Mail of September 27, arrived here yesterday. She brings intelligence of the fall of Shanghae. In the *Straits Times* appears a letter from Shanghae, September 14, from which we extract as follows :—" About the 1st instant much uneasiness began to be felt

among the inhabitants of Shanghae, on account of differences existing between the authorities and a large body of Foreign and Canton sailors lately arrived from the South; the more so as the latter seemed generally imbued with a spirit of insubordination. Matters were in a measure settled by concession on the part of the mandarins; but these apparently not having been to the extent demanded, early on the morning of the 7th, an armed force attacked the residence of the Che-heen or district magistrate, murdered him, and demolished his official residence. The Yamun of the Taou-tae was next attacked and speedily taken, and the seals of office of that dignitary taken away; his life was spared, however, and by the assistance of two foreigners, he subsequently effected his escape to the residence of the American Consul. The rioters met with no resistance; very little blood was shed, the only victim of importance being the Che-heen, and in a few hours they were complete masters of the city.

Measures were immediately taken by the several vessels of war in port for the protection of foreign residents, should any attempt be made upon the quarter; very little apprehension, however, has been felt; and the only outrage, thus far, committed within the foreign precincts, was the sacking and partial demolition of the Custom House on the morning succeeding the taking of the city. It is not yet satisfactorily ascertained whether this movement is in connexion with the operations of the Kwang-se rebels though the captors themselves, who are members of the Small-sword and Triad Societies, profess to be in correspondence with Tae-ping Wang, the leader of the insurgents at Nanking. Up to the present time no effective municipal government has been established; constant conflicts take place between the different bands or societies who captured the city occasioned by disputes as to the division of booty, and management of affairs. All the inhabitants who were able to leave the city fled on the first outbreak, leaving for the most part their property behind. The gates are now closed and guarded, and few are allowed to leave or enter; heavy contributions are levied upon those who have property within the city, and in many instances property itself is taken. The Imperial magistrates and officials in the vicinity having been driven from their posts and deprived of their seals of office,—the Imperial government, in short, being subverted,—and no one left to collect and receive duties and dues accruing on foreign trade, consignees of vessels desiring themselves entitled to ship's papers and port clearance, without an actual compliance with the provisions of the tariff; simply offering to guarantee the representatives of foreign powers against reclamations from any future government. The American and English Consuls, however, refuse to allow vessels to depart on such terms—a full payment of duties, or ample security deposited in their hands, is demanded. Exceptions to this course have been made; security is now given under protest, and the matter will remain unsettled until reference can be made to the home governments. Reports have reached us that many of the neighbouring cities have experienced the same fate as Shanghae, and the ill effects of the rebellion are now beginning to be felt in their full force. It is needless to say that our trade has received another and almost final check. Imports of all descriptions are unsaleable. The Chinese produce in the market at the outbreak of disturbances was eagerly taken, partly under the impression that the port would in future be free, and partly with the idea that the reported fall of Hangchow and Soo-chow would prevent further supplies."

—— The Imperialists had not succeeded in recapturing Amoy. Intelligence of the fall of Shanghae reached Canton overland, the same day that it did Hongkong by sea. The commander of the insurgents Liu issued a proclamation, of which the following is an extract:—"Let none either inside or outside of the city feel alarmed or run away; let soldiers, husbandmen, mechanics, and traders, all quietly follow their occupations. At present the young prince on the throne is dark and stupid, covetous mandarins and filthy officials are occupying both the court and the market; the Tartar barbarians must therefore be exterminated and the Ming dynasty again revived. I, the generalissimo, have assembled my righteous and benevolent soldiers, in order to obey Heaven and comply with the wishes of mankind. On this account I now issue this proclamation prohibiting the people from disorderly removing from their dwellings; I have strictly forbidden my troops taking any thing belonging to the people or injuring one of their females; those who disobey shall be severely punished. Let all be obedient. A special proclamation."

—— The magisterial investigation has terminated that occurred on board the *Malta*, and a number of depositions have been taken, which appear to leave little reason to doubt that the one pursee took the life of the other. It seems to us very surprising that the Captain of the former *Malta* should have allowed the surviving Parsee to go ashore on arriving here, and make such pecuniary arrangements as he wished before the authorities had received notice of the case.

SATURDAY.—OCTOBER 22.

—— The subjoined is from the *Bombay Times*:—"We regret to observe that Lieutenant J. L. Stevens of the Indian Navy, has been just tried by a Court Martial on a charge of having been in a disgraceful state of intoxication while on duty on board the *Semiramis*. The Court considered the charge proved, with the exception of the word "disgraceful," and sentenced Mr. Stevens to be placed at the bottom of the list of Lieutenants,—a loss of thirty five steps. This sentence has not been approved of by the Commodore Commander-in-Chief, who animadverts in strong terms on the intolerance of the Court, whereby he observes, the discipline of the Service suffers and the dignity of all belonging to it is lowered. The Commander-in Chief under the circumstances cannot view the present case as otherwise than 'thoroughly disgraceful,' and considers that the Court ought to have pronounced a sentence commensurate with the magnitude of the crime, as warning to those Officers of the Service who might behave in a similarly ungentlemanly way that severe punishment and disgrace would assuredly follow. Lieutenant Stevens is ordered to be discharged to the Shore, and to remain unemployed pending the decision of the Court of Directors."

—— Nadir Khan, who has been causing much alarm at Rawul Pindee and Murree, has, with his followers, been hunted down, and lodged in the Rawul Pindee gaol.

—— The following exhibits the steamer *Lady Mary Wood* in a typhoon:—"To go on deck and look was truly appalling. There stood the gallant Captain lashed to a davit near the men at the wheel; about the decks man were crawling by the help of ropes stretched from side to side; boats were thrown over bottom upwards and left grinding their sides to pieces against the rail of the ship; the decks were strown with wreck. But this was nothing to the sea—the awful wind and sea!—the gale went hissing and singing past, now lulling a little and then blowing again with new force, in sudden violent puffs—as an old sailor said it blew as hard as it could and then it jerked!—all sights and sounds were unpleasing enough, but the most terrifying thing was the sea,—not the rolling wave of the Atlantic, but tremendous combing seas sharp, abrupt and angry looking; for a ship to plunge into such seas and come up again was more a matter to be prayed for than confidently expected. We stood and watched the vessel as she climbed over the crest of a great sea and then dashed down head first into the next; every face was anxious, and every one held his breath in the plunge watching and waiting to see whether she would rise again without the waters rushing over her. The Barometer had fallen to 28·50."

—— It appears that 577 executions took place in Canton between February 19, and August 27, 1853; yielding an average of 3½ per diem. The Mandarins seem to be doing their worst, knowing that the time is short. Such facts as the above are to be taken into account, when we would estimate the merits of the Rebellion.

MONDAY.—OCTOBER 24.

—— The *Delhi Gazette* is "sorry to hear that there was a very serious disturbance at Allygurh on Thursday evening, during the celebration of the Mohurrum. About forty persons, more or less, were wounded, and the Military had to be called out before quiet was restored."

—— The *Auckland* arrived yesterday with the Overland Mail of Sept. 24.

—— The *Lahore Chronicle* of October 8 says:—"The Bombay Post Office appears, like the Indian Navy, to be in a state of utter disorganization. The Western Presidency Mail of the 27th of September reached us yesterday morning, leaving the dawks of the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th of September, unaccounted for, all the more provoking, as they convey many Overland letters and all the Newspapers of the last London Mail."

TUESDAY.—OCTOBER 25.

—— In the *Evangelical Christendom* for Sept. is a Report of the Bebek Seminary, Constantinople. When commenced in November 1840, this was the only school in the capital or vicinity, whereas now there are seventeen under Protestant Christian instruction, containing between four and five hundred pupils of Armenian, Greek, Jewish, American, English and German origin. The teachers are all Christians; and even in the Jewish schools God's word is taught. In the Bebek seminary are fifty scholars. There is a manual labor department connected with this institution, that the scholars may support themselves, and be trained to habits of industry, prepare themselves to be useful teachers among their countrymen. First, the stone and tin-ware businesses were tried. As the funds thus raised were insufficient to meet the necessary expenses of all the scholars, an iron and a flouring-mill have been [illegible] years (the Report says) former pupils have been pursuing various trades in America; Sahis Minassian and Hagop Morlesian, bookbinders, have returned greatly improved. A third is on his way with extensive and valuable machinery for sawing, turning, sash-blind and door-making, &c. The remaining arts to which we are looking forward are dentistry, iron-foundry, model-making, biscuit-making, steam-engine and boiler-making and general machinery, such as printing presses, mill and pump work, &c., &c. One of our former scholars will soon leave for England, to learn the art of reducing copper, lead, and silver ores, which will be of great advantage to this country. His place is pledged by Mr. Layard. That these enterprises should all be accomplished, without capital, by poor young men of a nation but recently brought to the notice of the Christian world, is a signal and interesting proof of the great change of public sentiment toward the missionary cause. This poor Protestant community, in consequence of this aid, will, we trust, actually accomplish for this land, in all departments of the useful arts, what the Sultan has in vain squandered vast treasures to accomplish.

—— The *Bangalore Herald* says:—"Through the kindness of a friend we have received some account of a most serious disturbance which occurred at Goonacanund on Saturday, between Mahomedans and Hindoos. It appeared that the Hindoo Gods were insulted by the Musulmans some time during the Dussera festival, and that in retaliation the head and entrails of a pig were thrown into the mosque while the Mohurrum festivities were progressing. The consequence of this was that an attack on the Hindoos was made forthwith. It was impossible for quietly disposed people to approach the Bazaars; shops were closed, and the Officer Commanding the station was compelled to send off for a detachment of the H. M.'s 84th at Jackatalla, to restore the peace. When the letter, from which we take our information, was closed, a regular fight was being carried on, in which broken heads were cheap and plentiful, and it was feared that considerable loss of life would be sustained before the detachment of Europeans could be brought to the scene of strife."

—— A *Gazette* Extraordinary announces the appointment of Mr. John Russel Colvin to the Lieut. Governorship of the North West Provinces.

—— When the vote on the Maine law was taken in Vermont some time ago, a number of drunkards were seen doing their best to obtain votes in favor of the law. One of them said: "Here's the votes, gentlemen; the right kind of votes too, with a good large Yes printed on them. I goes for the law, for it knocks in the heads of the casks and puts the stuff out of my way. Now's yer time, gentlemen; walk up and give the Maine law a toost. I shan't be here this afternoon because I reckons I shall get a little drunk."—True, he was too drunk to attend in the afternoon, but he worked with a hearty good will for some hours, and carried several with him whose faces bore the marks of intemperance. They all voted resolutely for the law.

—— A Sholapoor correspondent of the *Telegraph and Courier* says:—"It was stated in the newspapers some time ago, that a lady in the north-west Provinces was about to rival the literary wonder of the age, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' by producing a graphic description of the history and the heroines, the horrors and the hardships, of the 'Married Soldier's Hut.' Now, unless this Simla sympathizer contrives to publish her volume of griefs and grievances very soon, she will be a day behind the fair, as our Commander-in-Chief has already taken the initiative in reforming and improving the condition of the married people in the Bombay Army. He has sanctioned the erection of new Barracks for the Artillery here on the same plan as those about to be built at Poona, and ordered that one of the existing barrack rooms be repaired and altered so as to accommodate the families belonging to the Company. This is a highly judicious step, and will tend strongly to ameliorate the present uncomfortable state of the married soldier. As my business is to state facts rather than to offer opinions, I leave you the pleasing duty to dilate upon this subject; at the same time, I would say, that, if Lord FitzClarence carries out this admirable plan at every station in the Bombay Presidency he will merit a more gracious and lasting mark of gratitude from the ladies of the Patcheries, than Louis Napoleon received from the *Dames de la Halle* in Paris."

—— Mr. Bayard Taylor, in one of his letter from Agra says:—"Mr. Thomason, the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwestern Provinces, happening to be at Futtehpore Sikree one day heard a native say that in Akbar's time the country was inundated, so that the palace was in [illegible] of water. 'Well,' said Mr. T., 'I will overflow it, too.' And he ordered the banks of a smaller river, which flows into the Jumna near Bhurtpore, to be cut away, so that when the rainy season came, the water spread over about twenty square miles of land. That year the natives had crops such as had never been heard of in those parts, but

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 28 February, 2020

they had also a fever, which carried off eight hundred persons. However, the Governor made his work good, by cutting a canal to take off the inundation, and now the region has regained its health, and kept its big crops into the bargain."

—— The following is from the *Bombay Times* :—"In our local columns will be found a report of the Meeting which we stated on Saturday was to be held to discuss the subject of the remarriage of Hindoo widows. The meeting was entirely a native one ; and was conducted in a most disorderly manner, several of the debaters indulging in abuse from the very outset. " O Fools" exclaimed one Sir Oracle—" Rascal" exclaimed another, and Babel confusion resounded throughout the assembly hall. A few who essayed to argue dispassionately were opposed by objections of the most absurd kind, of which *en passant* we will give a sample. " If women be permitted to remarry" sputtered out one " they will not scruple to take the lives of their husbands should they desire another !" Others attempted to establish facts and data from the Vedas and Shastrees, and to reason thus to conclusions ; and this we observe is deemed the most effectual method of arriving at conclusions by some of the best disputants of the questions,—which is a mistake, but it is useless reasoning. The young souls who are panting to behold their sisters redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled, must *act*.—Example alone is required—and " Self Reliance" must be their motto."

—— The annexed is from the *Calcutta Citizen* : —" The following particulars relative to the cause of the sudden demise of Mr. John Taylor Shawe, late Deputy Collector of Jessore, which took place on the 8th instant, have been kindly placed at our disposal. ' It would appear that two servants, coachmen and syce, in the employ of the deceased, demanded their wages, owing to the approaching holidays, for the previous month of September, before the regular ' pay day.' The deceased refused to comply with their request; on their becoming importunate in their demands, the deceased in a fit of anger chased them round his compound with a cot post and inflicted a death blow upon the person of the coachman, the syce also received a mortal wound having been struck about the head. The body of the coachman was concealed for a time, and finally disposed of in the dead of the night—so the report goes. The syce was removed from the compound within the premises, and every possible attention paid by the members of the deceased family in washing and dressing the wounds. The Police—such as exists without the Ditch, having come to the knowledge of what had transpired repaired to the scene ; the gate of the premises was in the interval closed, in consequence of which the Police were unable to gain admittance. The circumstance having been communicated to Mr. Samuells, Magistrate of the 24 Purgunnahs, he without loss of time, made his appearance with a posse of Burkundauzes, headed by Overseers and the Daroga of the Manicktollah Thannah and demanded admittance. This was positively refused ; an Ayah in the employ of the deceased gave the Magistrate to understand from the house top that there were no orders to let them in. An admittance was however gained after the lapse of a while by stratagem, when the wounded man was found weltering in his blood. He was removed and taken to the Allipore Hospital with all possible haste, and there treated by the Medical Officer attached to the 24 Purgunnahs ; the wound being mortal, the poor fellow died within a few hours after his admittance. Every search was made upon the premises for the corpse of the murdered man, the Police failed to ascertain its whereabouts which led to the report that the body was disposed of in the dead of the night. The intelligence of the syce's death at the Hospital having been communicated to the Magistrate, he forthwith summoned three Medical men to attend at the house of the deceased in North Road Entally, and report for his information whether he was in a fit state to be removed under custody to the Allipore Jail. The deceased's Medical attendant had certified to the contrary, but the Medical men called in by the Magistrate having given it as their opinion that no danger would arise by his removal, he was conveyed to prison. From the time the deceased committed the act up to the time of his removal he appeared wild and suffered much, and died during the night of his removal, it is said, from the effects of some slow poison taken immediately after his killing the coachman, as his corpse swelled to a great size. His remains were taken to the house, and interred on Saturday evening. We are at a loss to know why a post mortem examination was not held upon the body to ascertain whether the deceased took poison."

WEDNESDAY,—OCTOBER 26.

—— The Government of the N. W. Provinces have issued the following notice ; one does not see the propriety of the exemptions made :—" It is hereby intimated, that all Covenanted Junior Civil Servants attached to the North Western Provinces, not holding, permanently, appointments of 700 Rupees per mensem, or upwards, shall be subject to examination as regards their knowledge of Law, Official practice, and Vernacular language. From and after the month of March 1854, no such Civilian will be promoted, until he has passed the prescribed examination ; and promotion will thereafter be usually made according to the order of passing."

—— The following is from the *Bombay Times*. Are we to understand that this officer has passed himself off as a Mohammedan ?—" The friends of the talented author Lieutenant R. F. Burton, of the 18th Bombay N. I., will be glad to learn that he was alive and well at Suez on the 7th instant, when the mail left. He had just returned to that city after a trip through the Hejar, having visited Medina and Mecca, and gone through all the ceremonies of the pilgrimage : he does not, however, we believe, intend prefacing his name with that of Hadji, although he has performed the haj. Lieutenant Burton had amongst other things collected a variety of geological specimens in his tour ; and there can be little doubt that the observations made during his travels will be laid before the world in a short time. He is already favourably known in literary circles as the author of ' Sciude or the Unhappy Valley,' ' Goa and the Blue Mountains,' and a military treatise on ' Bayonet Exercise.'—and has 'passed' in no fewer than six Oriental languages, viz : Hindoostanee, Mahrattee, Persian, Goozerattee Sindee, and Punjaubee. We presume the object of this notice may be looked for at Bombay shortly, as his leave of absence expired in March last."

—— The Paris correspondent of the *Telegeraph and Courier* says :—" This day the Emperor Nicholas is expected to be at Olmutz, where the Prince of Prussia was to have arrived yesterday. The King of Prussia has wisely declined to be present at the manœuvres, but the young Emperor of Austria will place himself within the bear's ring in a few days. At present he is at Vienna, whither he repaired to receive the Crown and Mantle of Hungary, that have lately been discovered at Orsowa. These insignia are of great importance, as the Hungarians consider their allegiance is due to whoever possesses them. The result of the Conference at Olmutz, will doubtless be the complete secession of Austria from the Pacific Alliance, and the consequent neutrality of Prussia. France and England will thus again be left as the sole champions of Turkey, and we must trust that they will prove themselves equal to the occasion."

THURSDAY,—OCTOBER 27.

—— A special Committee is to report this day on the state of the *Ajdaha*. The *Times* says it is thought she will be condemned.

—— His highness Ali Khan, Babadoor of Surat, is to leave in the *Akbar* to-morrow, for England.—Mr. Lumsden, Secretary to Government, also takes his departure then, on a year's leave to Egypt.

—— The *Calcutta Christian Advocate* says : —" The *Durga Puja* is past, and so far as our observation has served us, we never remember to have seen so little of the outward and visible show of idolatry as on the present occasion. In fact in our part of the city, with the exception of an occasional tom-tom and the distant sound of music in the native part of the city, we should scarcely have thought we were residing in Calcutta during the Durga Puja, not a single idol that we have observed has passed our doors. We owe this, to us, pleasant change to the excellent arrangement and promptitude of the Chief Magistrate, aided doubtless by the improved state of feeling on the subject amongst many in the Hindu community. How different is this state of things to that which existed when we first landed in India, then we were beset on every side by the din of native music and the procession of idols."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &C.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th October 1853.

Lieutenant F. Schneider, Adjutant of the Sawunt Waree Local Corps, is allowed leave of absence to the Deccan, on private affairs, from the 1st proximo to the 15th December next.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st October 1853.

Mr. P. W. LeGeyt, Judge and Session Judge of Poona, and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, has been allowed leave of absence, under Section XI. of the Absentee Rules, for one month from the 14th instant.

Bombay Castle, 22nd October 1853.

Mr. J. Gibbs, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Broach, delivered over charge of the Adawlut at that Station to Mr. J. L. Jenkins, Collector and Magistrate, on the 5th instant.

Captain K. Jopp, Superintendent of Police, Kaira, is allowed an extension, to the 29th instant, of the leave granted to him from the Political Department under date the 12th September.

Captain C. F. Grant, Superintendent of Police, Kaira, delivered over charge of his office to the Magistrate, on the 5th instant.

Khan Saheb Manuckjee Pestonjee to act as Principal Sudder Ameen of Ahmedabad, during the absence of Mr. Watkins on leave.

Bombay Castle, 26th October 1853.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. A. K. Corfield, Senior Magistrate of Police, under date the 5th instant, is cancelled, at his own request.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. WALLACE, Deputy Secretary to Government.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 25th October 1853.

Mr. E. C. Jones, Collector of Poona, has been permitted to proceed into the Districts of that Collectorate on duty.

Mr. T. C. Hope, attached to the Inam Commission at Poona, has been allowed to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of preparing for and passing an Examination in the Mahratta language.

Mr. S. St. J. Gordon, Third Revenue Assistant to the Commissioner at Sattara, has been allowed an extension, for two days, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 24th August last.

The leave of absence granted to Rosiah T. Waddington, Assistant Superintendent Rutnagherry Revenue Survey, on the 3rd ultimo, is to have effect from the 12th idem.

Bombay Castle, 26th October 1853.

Mr. H. P. Malet, Collector of Tanna, delivered over charge of his office to his First Assistant, Mr. H. B. Lockett, on the 22nd instant.

The leave of absence for one month, granted to Lieutenant F. Phillips, Deputy Collector of Shahbunder, on the 2nd ultimo, is to commence from the 12th idem, instead of from the 1st instant.

Lieutenant F. Phillips, Deputy Collector of Shahbunder, resumed charge of his duties on the 12th instant.

Lieutenant J. Currie, 15th Regiment Native Infantry, has been appointed Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Upper Scinde, from the 16th July 1852.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 26th October 1853.

Mr. H. P. Malet, Acting Sub-Treasurer, General Pay Master, Superintendent of Stamps, and Secretary to the Government Savings' Bank, assumed charge of his duties on the 22nd instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th October 1853.

Assistant Surgeon Mahaffy received charge of the Civil Medical duties at Kaira, from Assistant Surgeon F. De Crespigny, on the 30th ultimo.

The following Probationers to be admitted as Second Grade Apprentices in the Subordinate Medical Department, and appointed to the Hospitals specified opposite their names :—

Ezekiel Isaac.....	Civil Hospital, Poona.
Damother Pucus ram.....	Ditto, Kolapoor.
Antone Salvador de Souza.	Ditto, Sattara.

First Hospital Assistant Ramah, of the Jail Hospital, Dhoolia, to be transferred to the Civil Hospital at that Station.

Bombay Castle, 25th October 1853.

Mr. J. G. Lumsden, Secretary to Government in the General and Judicial Departments, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months from the date of embarkation, to proceed to Egypt and Syria, on Medical certificate

Bombay Castle, 26th October 1853.

Mr. C. J. Erskine, of the Bombay Civil Service, returned to his duty on the 23rd instant, with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, and without prejudice to his rank.

Assistant Surgeon T. B. Beatty assumed charge of his duties, as Civil Surgeon at Kurrachee, on the 2nd inst.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. WALLACE, Deputy Secretary to Government.

Military.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1853.

No. 624 of 1853.—Brigadier A. Clarke, Commanding the Troops at Aden, is allowed leave of absence for thirty days, from the date of quitting his Station, to proceed to Egypt, on private affairs.

No. 625 of 1853.—Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) J. Outram, C. B., of the 23d Regiment N. I., has returned to his duty, without prejudice to his rank, via Calcutta, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, and has reported his arrival at Fort William on the 12th of September 1853.

No. 626 of 1853.—Bugler John Wright, of the 2nd European Regiment L. I., is allowed a free discharge from the Honorable Company's Service, under the provisions of the G. G. O. No. 543, of the 23rd Sept. 1852.

Bombay Castle, 20th October 1853.

No. 627 of 1853.—The following promotion is made.

Ordnance Department.

Acting Sub-Conductor T. Buttler to be Sub-Conductor, to complete the Establishment.—Date of rank, 1st October 1853.

Bombay Castle, 22nd October 1853.

No. 629 of 1853.—Lieutenant T. Heffernan, of the Veteran Establishment, Riding Master of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, is allowed leave of absence for two years, to proceed to the Neilgherries on medical certificate.

No 630 of 1853.—The Services of Assistant Surgeon Faithfull, Civil Surgeon at Kaira, is placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, in view to his affording medical aid to a Detachment of the 19th Regiment N. I. on its march from Kolapore en route to Poona on the 10th proximo.

Assistant Surgeon Faithfull will, after the performance of this duty proceed to Kaira, and take up his civil duties.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
(Signed) J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

Printed and Published, at the "BOMBAY TIMES" Press, No 4, Marine Street, Fort, by T. W. WRAY, for the Proprietors.